

C. B. and Q. Ry., and Limon is 90 miles at about the same angle south of east of Denver on the U. P. Ry. This brings the little thief that stole hazelnuts which I, year after year in my boyhood days, gathered and spread upon the woodshed roof to dry, 75 miles closer to my present home: and I wonder if the little tormentor is following me here to steal the hazelnuts that I purchase in the Denver market. I wish that I might calculate his westward progress, but I cannot, for this Blue Jay at Limon was killed four years before those were observed at Wray.

Æchmophorus occidentalis. WESTERN GREBE.—I have in my collection a skin of one of these birds taken Nov. 9, 1902, at Citizens' Lake, west of Fort Logan and a few miles southwest of Denver, Colorado. Mr. H. G. Smith reports (*Nidologist*, III, 1896, p. 48) three of this species for Colorado, and Mr. W. W. Cooke also reports (*Birds of Colo.*, p. 191) three of this species for this State. There are no other records for our State as far as the writer knows.

Prozana carolina. SORA RAIL.—Sept. 2, 1903, I found dead on the surface of the ice near the terminal moraine of Arapahoe Glacier a bird of this species in a rather bad state of decomposition. The altitude of Arapahoe Peak (*Bull.* 274, U. S. Geol. Surv. p. 139) is 13,500 feet, and the place on Arapahoe Glacier, which lies at the foot of Arapahoe Peak, where the bird was found is perhaps 1000 feet less in altitude.

I desire to ask Mr. W. W. Cooke, or anyone else who is studying bird migrations, whether it is usual for birds of the rail group to migrate at such an altitude. This is about 3,500 feet higher than is indicated in the note by Mr. Cooke (*Birds of Colo.*, p. 199), where he says that it "breeds from Middle Park up the Blue River to about 9,000 feet." If it breeds at such an altitude, I would expect it to move down nearer the plains before starting on its southern flight. Possibly we may yet find it breeding at the lakes below Arapahoe Glacier, but thus for neither Judge Junius Henderson of Boulder, Dr. W. H. Bergtold of Denver nor I, all of whom together studied the birds of that vicinity, have found a living specimen there.—A. H. FELGER, *Denver, Colorado.*

Notes of Occurrence and Nesting of Certain Species additional to the 'Birds of Colorado.'¹—**Gallinago delicata.** WILSON'S SNIPE.—Has been found nesting with regularity for the past five years, and in fair numbers, about the marshes and farming region of a locality in Boulder County, ten miles northeast of Boulder City.

Callipepla squamata. SCALED PARTRIDGE.—An abundant resident the year round throughout the farming region on both sides of the Arkansas River, from Pueblo east to the Colorado-Kansas State line; there is scarcely a farm that does not have from one to three flocks about the

¹ The *Birds of Colorado*, by W. W. Cooke. March, 1897. Further notes on the *Birds of Colorado*, by W. W. Cooke, an appendix, to the above, March, 1898, and a Second Appendix to the *Birds of Colorado*, by W. W. Cooke, May, 1900.

buildings, to which the birds hold very close during the winter. In the spring, a few nests are placed in the garden and other locations, close to the protecting influence of the household. I have observed the birds to be far more quiet and approachable, by persons to whom they were accustomed, than any 'Bob-whites' which have come under my observation.

Columba fasciata. BAND-TAILED PIGEON.—It is not unusual to see small flocks of these birds in Estes Park. I have observed them every summer, mostly during the latter half of the summer, indicating their nesting at some other locality with a late summer movement or flight.

Otus flammeola. FLAMMULATED SCREECH OWL.—One nest with female bird found and taken in Estes Park, June 15, 1903; now in Collection at the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo. Also one nest with female taken from same vicinity, June 18, same year, now in the Collection of the Hon. J. E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass.

Myiarchus cinerascens. ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER.—A specimen of this bird, with nest and eggs, taken in the Naturita Valley, southwestern Colorado, by C. H. Smith, was sent to me for identification. Mr. Smith reports it as "a summer resident, fairly common."

Empidonax traillii. TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER.—Found nesting June 30, 1904, west of Estes Park, at an elevation of 10,000 feet. Also found nesting at a slightly lower elevation, but in the same country, July 5, 1905. Both nest situations were identical, in that they were located three and four feet from the ground, upon a root of the upright stand, formed by the roots and adhering dirt of large overturned pine trees. Surroundings wet and swampy.

Corvus corax sinuatus. AMERICAN RAVEN.—A constant resident in the heavy cañon of the San Miguel River, southwestern Colorado. Nests are situated on inaccessible ledges against the cañon wall midway between top and bottom. If the nest is disturbed the birds will choose a more difficult place for another nest, giving evidence of an instinct far superior to that of the Golden Eagle in this respect. If not disturbed the same nest is used from year to year.

Coccothraustes vespertinus montanus. WESTERN EVENING GROSBEAK.—In August and September of 1902, I found young birds at two places in the mountains, between my farm at the foot-hills, Boulder Co., and Estes Park. In 1903 the birds were abundant throughout Estes Park and westward to higher altitudes, 7500 to 9500 feet. In 1904 they were equally abundant, but during the following three years they were absent from that locality.

On July 4, 1903, a nest was found in Estes Park, at an elevation of approximately 9000 feet. It was in a large pine tree, on a heavily wooded hillside, and about forty feet from ground, halfway out on a long limb and dangerous to obtain.

Amphispiza nevadensis. SAGE SPARROW.—One specimen, male, taken at my Boulder County farm, east of the foot-hills, March 18, 1904.

Guiraca cærulea eurhyncha. WESTERN BLUE GROSBEAK.—During

June, 1902, I observed several pairs about the farm in Boulder County and took two specimens. I say 'pairs' because they were thus found and not in flocks.

Catherpes mexicanus conspersus. CAÑON WREN.—Somewhat common constant resident, through the lower foot-hill elevations of Boulder County. That this species has been persistently overlooked, I can only account for by the fact of their being such an early spring breeder.

While investigating the nests of two pairs of Golden Eagles on March 27, 1907, I was agreeably surprised to find a pair of these wrens conveying nesting material to a ledge in a small cañon. With snow in abundance on the north slopes, I sat in the sun and watched them for over two hours. As this was my first acquaintance, I shall never forget the impression made by the volume and clear, whistle-like effect of their few notes,—not shrill, but filling the cañon with a volume and penetration out of proportion to a bird so small. I returned to this locality one week later, April 4, 1907, and found the nest completed, but containing only three eggs, which we did not disturb. The nest was in a sheltered crevice, on a rock projecting from the face of a sixty foot cliff. My young friend went down a rope to the site, from above; the only possible way of reaching it. Mr. Brunning, at whose place I was staying, mentioned three localities in which were the nesting sites of this wren. One, an upper ranch (altitude 7000 feet), and two near-by mining locations on which he worked at odd times during the year. He states that "the birds would appear each year about Thanksgiving time, remain all winter and through the spring but disappear during the summer." It did not occur to him to make note of their time of leaving, until he realized they were gone (a common difficulty with fall migration data).

Such an early nesting date, has been equalled or exceeded only by three species in northern Colorado, viz., the Mexican Crossbill, Great Horned Owl and Golden Eagle.

Thryothorus bewickii bairdi. BAIRD'S WREN.—Has been taken nesting in the Naturita Valley, southwestern Colorado, by C. H. Smith, a reliable observer, who reports it as "not common in his locality."—FRED. M. DILLE, *Denver, Colo.*